AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page replace the paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The principles of color photography which is currently in wide use utilizes color reproduction by a subtractive process. General color negatives are provided with a transparent support, and thereon, photosensitive layers using a silver halide emulsion which is a photosensitive element having light sensitivity to a blue, green or red region. In these photosensitive layers, so-called color couplers for forming the respective complementary colors, that is, yellow, magenta and cyan coloring materials are contained in combination. A color negative film subjected to image-like light exposure by photographing is developed in a color developing solution containing an aromatic primary amine developing agent. In this step, the exposed silver halide grains are developed (i.e. reduced) with the developing agent, to form metal silver, and the simultaneously formed oxidized body of the developing agent is subjected to coupling reaction with the color couplers described above, to form the respective coloring materials. The metal silver (developed silver) formed by development and unreacted silver halide are removed by bleaching and fixing treatment respectively, whereby a coloring material image is obtained. A color photographic paper, which is a color photosensitive material wherein a photosensitive layer having a combination of a similar photosensitive wavelength region and coloring hue is coated on a reflective support, is irradiated optically via a color negative film after developing treatment, and then subjected to similar coloring development, bleaching and fixing treatment, whereby a color print comprising a coloring material image which reproduces an original scene can be obtained.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 5 with the following rewritten paragraph:

As a method of meeting this need, International Publications WO 98/19216 and 98/25399 disclose methods in which a color film is subjected to black and white development and the resulting image is read by scanning with reflected light and transmitted light to obtain image information from which a color image is formed. In these methods, the color film is conveyed and simultaneously brought into contact with a developing solution and read successively by scanning, and thus there are disadvantages such as inadequate accuracy of image reading, significant noise in image information, a long treatment time, and a significant fluctuations in ~~proceessing~~ processing.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The contact heat conductive heating method has excellent efficiency of heat conduction when the color photosensitive material can be contacted closely with a heating means, but there are the problems that the color photosensitive material and the heating means may be stained upon contacting the color photosensitive material with the heating means, ~~ane that~~ and uneven development occurs when they cannot contact each other uniformly. In the warm air heating method and the microwave heating method, a color photosensitive material is heated without contacting ~~with~~ any other material, thus lowering heating efficiency, making uniform heating often difficult and temperature control difficult. In the infrared heating method, there are none of the problems of temperature control in spite of non-contact heating, but the color photosensitive material may be fogged by near infrared radiations having wavelengths close to visible rays, and

near infrared radiations have poor efficiency of transfer of energy. There is thus the problem that much time is required for heating.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

A thirteenth aspect of the present invention is a method of forming a color image, which comprises the steps of: subjecting an exposed silver halide color photosensitive material to development process; reading image information photoelectrically from the obtained image; and converting the read image information into electrical digital image information, wherein (1) the developing solution used in development process is composed of a developing agent-containing solution (also called developing agent solution) having a pH value of 7 or less and an alkali agent-containing solution (also called alkali agent solution), and (2) the development process is a development process by supplying the developing agent-containing solution and the alkali agent-containing solution to the silver halide color photosensitive material and heating the silver halide color photosensitive material to which the developing solution was supplied.

Please replace the first paragraph on page 22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The feature of the fourth aspect described above lies in a method of forming a color image wherein (1) an exposed silver halide color photosensitive material is subjected to a development process to form an image on the 3 photosensitive layers (R, G and B photosensitive layers), (2) then image elements of an image on the front and/or back photosensitive layer of the color photosensitive material are read photoelectrically by reflected light with an image

information reading unit such as an image scanner, to obtain electrical image information (referred to as the first image information), while image elements of an image on the photosensitive layers (including the intermediate photosensitive layer which is usually the G photosensitive layer) not read by reflected light are read photoelectrically by transmitted light, to obtain electrical image information (referred to as the second image information), and (3) then the image information read by reflected light and transmitted light is subjected to arithmetic processing to obtain electrical blue, green and red digital image information, characterized in that the interlayer of the color photosensitive material contains an infrared radiation absorbing coloring material.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 26 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The seventh and eighth aspects described above are characterized in that the first image information is read under the condition of highly accurate reading by reflected light, and after the color photosensitive material is subjected to a clarification process, the second image information is read under the condition ~~og~~ of highly accurate reading by transmitted light. The accuracy of each reading is so high that the electrical blue, green and red digital image information obtained by conversion of the read information can have good qualities with high ~~satyuration~~ saturation in a broad light-exposure range. The effect of the clarification process is particularly significant for improvement of the qualities of an image upon over-exposure frequently caused in photographing by cameras such as the aforementioned "Utsurundesu".

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 26 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In addition to fixing agents ordinarily used for silver halide photosensitive materials, a fixing agent selected from the compounds of the following general formulae [FI], [FII] and [FIII] is incorporated into the processing solution for the clarification process, whereby the rate of transparentization and degree of transparency are improved, thereby further improving the effect of the present invention on reading accuracy of digital image information, saturation of an image and facilitation of the process.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 27 and 28 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the seventh, ninth, eleventh and fourteenth aspects described above, the image information may be read either in a scanning reading system by conveying the color photosensitive material and simultaneously reading it with a line sensor arranged perpendicular to the direction of ~~convying~~ conveying, or in a reading system using an area sensor for reading the entirely of an image frame simultaneously. In the latter case, a device provided with a reservoir in a conveying portion to suspend conveying of the film in a reading part during image reading is used. Further, by providing the device with the reservoir, a magenta coloring material image formed in the intermediate photosensitive layer and a cyan coloring material image formed in the red-photosensitive layer at the side of the support can also be read by one image reading device by changing the color sensitivity of a reading sensor.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 28 and 29 with the following rewritten paragraph:

When the color photosensitive material is moistened with the processing solution, a dispersion of fine oil droplets containing a coupler is dispersed in the photosensitive layer. Because of the light scattering caused-thereby, the reflection on the non-image part on the front layer is so high that the ability to distinguish the non-image part from the image part is improved by reading with reflected light, such that highly accurate image reading can be achieved. When the color photosensitive material is dried, this light scattering disappears and the transparency of the non-image part is increased, and thus the ability to distinguish the non-image part from the image part by reading with transmitted light is improved. The present invention is characterized in that the accuracy of image reading is improved by sophisticatedly utilizing optical characteristics by drying and moistening ~~this~~ the photosensitive layer.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 35 with the following rewritten paragraph:

According to the thirteenth aspect described above, the development process is followed by a clarification process, thereby removing silver halide, which is a cause of noise for image materials, and developed silver, as necessary. Consequently, the ~~The~~ transparency of the developed film can be improved, and reading accuracy can be improved.

Please replace the third full paragraph on page 36 with the following rewritten paragraph:

When the surface temperature of the color photosensitive material is less than 50 °C, development is not promoted, ~~wheres~~ whereas when the surface temperature exceeds 90 °C, the color photosensitive material may be deformed.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 37 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The far infrared heater may be a bar-shaped heater or a plate-shaped~~-hreter~~ heater. For example, a straight heater or a far infrared irradiation hollow ceramic heater manufactured by AMK Inc may be used.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 37 and 38 with the following rewritten paragraph:

According to the fourteenth aspect described above, the means of heat development can be incorporated into the easy and rapid image access method of electrically extracting and utilizing image information just after the development step without conducting the entire process of development, when the method is applied to a color photosensitive material ~~whici~~ which has been photographed. The accuracy of image extraction is thereby improved, and extraction can be carried out more rapidly and easily. As the development step in this case, black and white development process may be used.

Please replace the sixth full paragraph on page 41 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 39 is a block diagram schematically showing the ~~strictire~~ structure of an image information reading part 425.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 41 and 42 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 42 is a ~~perespective~~ perspective view showing a bar-shaped far infrared heater used in the present invention.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 42 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 43 is a perspective view showing a facial radiating far infrared heater ~~sed~~ used in the presented invention.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 56 with the following rewritten paragraph:

These anti-fogging agents or stabilizers may be added to the silver halide emulsion at any stage in the process of preparing the emulsion. Various methods of adding these compounds to the chemically sensitized emulsion at the time of preparation of the coating solution, adding them after, during or before chemical sensitization, adding them before desalting after formation of grains, or adding them during or before formation of grains may be used singly or in combination. The amount of these anti-fogging agents or stabilizers ~~is~~ varies depending on the

halogen composition in the silver halide emulsion or the purpose, but is generally in the range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-1} mole, preferably 10^{-5} to 10^{-2} mole per mole of silver halide.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 101 and 102 with the following rewritten paragraph:

A development terminator is contained in the treatment material, and the development terminator may be allowed to work simultaneously with development. The development terminator is a compound for terminating development by rapidly neutralizing a base or reacting with a base after suitable development to decrease the concentration of the base, or a compound for interacting with silver and silver salts to inhibit development. Specifically, an acid precursor releasing an acid by heating, an electrophilic compound causing a substitution reaction with a coexistent base by heating, a nitrogenous heterocyclic compound, a mercapto compound and precursors thereof can be mentioned. More specifically, this is described on 31 to 32 in JP-A No. 62-253159. Further, a combination of zinc mercaptocarboxylate contained in the photosensitive material and the above-described complex-forming compound contained in the treatment material as described in JP-A No. 8-54705 is advantageous. Further, a printout inhibitor of silver halide is contained in the treatment material, and its function may be expressed simultaneously with development. Examples of such print-out inhibitors include the mono-halogen compounds ~~descrlosed~~ disclosed in JP-B No. 54-164, the tri-halogen compounds ~~descrlosed~~ disclosed in JP-A No. 53-46020, the compounds having halogens bound to aliphatic carbon atoms ~~desclosed~~ disclosed in JP-A No. 48-45228, and the polyhalogen compounds represented by tetrabromxylene ~~desclosed~~ disclosed in JP-B No. 57-8454. Further, development inhibitors such as 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole ~~desclosed~~ disclosed in GB Patent No. 1,005,144

are also effective. In addition, the biologen compounds ~~desclosed~~ disclosed in JP-A No. 8-184936 are also effective. The amount of the printout inhibitor used is preferably in the range of 10^{-4} mole to 1 mole per mole of Ag, more preferably 10^{-3} to 10^{-1} mole per mole of Ag.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 105 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The photosensitive material or the treatment material may be in a form having an electrically conductive layer of a heating element as a heating means for heat development. The heating elements used for this heating may be those ~~desclosed~~ disclosed in JP-A No. 61-145544 etc.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 121 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The silver density in the silver image increases in response to the amount of light exposure. If the silver density is too low, the image may not be readable. Reading of the image is also difficult if the silver density is too high. The same silver image is read several times as described above. Image data for parts with high silver density is read at the initial stages of development, and image data for parts with low silver density is read when development has progressed ~~furthre~~ further. Thus, a synthetic image can be formed from a plurality of image data sets to obtain a better image than would be obtained by reading image data once.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 122 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Output signals from the area CCDs 96A and 96B are amplified by amplification circuits 128A and 128B, respectively, and converted by A/D converters 130A and 130B into digital data that ~~represtnt~~ represent amounts of reflected light. The digital data into correlative double sampling circuits (CDS) 132A and 132B, respectively. In CDS 132A and 132B, feed-through data that represents levels of feed-through signals and image data that ~~represnts~~ represents levels of signals of each image element are respectively sampled, and the feed-through data is subtracted from the image data for each image element. Calculation results (data corresponding accurately to the amount of charge accumulated in each CCD cell) is sequentially output as image data to an image processor 22.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 124 and 125 with the following rewritten paragraph:

However, if the brightness correcting data is determined by use of a white plate or with light being transmitted unhindred, in cases where brightness correction is conducted for image data of an image recorded on the photographic film 28 and subjected to black and ~~whilte~~ white development, the brightness correcting data is too bright as compared with the density of the image recorded on the photographic film 28, and suitable brightness correction cannot be conducted. Accordingly, it is preferable that the density of a non-exposed portion of the photographic film 28 is used as a standard density for brightness correction and that brightness correction is conducted after a reflection plate or filter having a density close to the standard density is located on the optical axis L. Consequently, suitable brightness correction of the

photographic film 28 subjected to black and ~~whilte~~ white development can be conducted. Selection of the standard density for brightness correction is conducted by a set-up calculation by the controller 140, described below.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 127 with the following rewritten paragraph:

From both data read by reflected light and data read by transmitted light in an R single-color exposure region of the mixed color standard light exposure part 32, a conversion characteristic f1 for converting reflection density of R into transmission density of R is determined. As described above, the amount of light from each light exposure region is increased from the upstream side in the direction of delivery of the photographic film 28, and thus data of low to high density for each light exposure region can be obtained. Accordingly, the conversion characteristic f1 can ~~provice~~ provide a conversion curve for converting the reflection density of R into the transmission density of R, for example, by subtracting the data read by reflected light from the data read by transmitted light for each density zone. Thus, if the reflection density of R is D_{HR} and the transmission density of R is D_{TR}, $D_{TR} = f1 (D_{HR})$.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 130 and 131 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Alternatively, a discretionary color chart is exposed onto a film beforehand rather than conducting RGB single-color exposure. From data read and target values of color reproduction, the color correction coefficients may be optimized by a method of least squares or the like. That is, a subject for photography is successively photographed with the same camera using a

commercial color negative film, to prepare an undeveloped film having a plurality of latent images (e.g., 2 frames) having the same design, and one frame is developed with a black and ~~whilte~~ white developing solution and then dried without conducting bleaching, fixing or water washing, to obtain a black and white developed film. The other frame is developed with a color developing solution and then bleached, fixed, washed with water and dried to obtain a color development film. The color correction coefficients are determined using the image on this color development film as a target image.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 131 and 132 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The image recorded on the black and ~~whilte~~ white developed film is read in three directions by a separately provided film scanner. That is, light (IR light in the present embodiment) is irradiated on an emulsion layer side and a support side the black and white developed film. From light reflected ~~fr om~~ from each side, a reflected image of each of an upper photosensitive layer (B layer) and a the lower photosensitive layer (R layer) is read. A transmitted image, in which the B photosensitive layer, the R photosensitive layer, and an intermediate photosensitive layer (G layer) have been compounded, is read by the light transmitted through the black and white developed film. Image data Fr, Br and T for the reflected image of the B layer, the reflected image of the R layer, and the transmitted image of the RGB layers are derived, and coordinates of image elements are corrected such that the three images are superposed. In particular, the reflected image of the R layer is in reverse at the time of reading, so this image is superposed after being reversed superposition. Overlapping of the images is conducted by determining a standard point in each image and rotating and translating

each image such that the coordinates of the standard points agree with each other. The data Fr, Br, and T, taken from the film scanner and coordinate-converted so as to superpose one another, are respectively linearly converted by a converter for converting gray scales linearly and then input as data Fr', Br' and T' into a regression arithmetic unit.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 134 and 135 with the following rewritten paragraph:

That is, a conversion characteristic f3 is determined from data read at a gray exposure region of the standard light exposure part 32 and a previously determined target gray density. However, in general photography, photos are taken using light sources with various color temperatures. Thus, the gray balance cannot be sufficiently corrected with the data read at the gray exposure region of the standard light exposure part 32. Accordingly, a light source correction coefficient for a light source for photography is estimated for each frame and output to the LUT 162. That is, in the LUT 162, the gray balance is corrected using the conversion characteristic f3 as the standard for tone conversion characteristics, and the tone balance is further corrected by correcting with the light source correction coefficient. Further, contrast of black and ~~whilte~~ white development is different from contrast of standard color development, and thus contrast correction is conducted for correction thereof.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 136 with the following rewritten paragraph:

An example wherein a silver image is formed by black and white development is described ~~abve~~ above. However, the silver image, whilst actually being a silver image, can

include pigment image information, and 60 % or more of image density can be derived from the developed silver. Consequently, the silver image may include the same pigment information as a color-developed color film.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 136 through 137 and replace it with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the case of a silver image containing the same pigment information as obtained by color-developing a color film, using infrared radiations, the silver image alone can be read without reading the pigment image. ~~Howeverm~~ However, the pigment image may be read by an upper-layer light source for exposing the upper photosensitive layer to a color that is complementary to the pigment contained in the silver image in the upper photosensitive layer, a lower-layer light source for exposing the lower photosensitive layer to a light that is complementary to the contained in the silver image in the lower photosensitive layer, an interlayer light source for exposing the side of the upper photosensitive layer side or the lower photosensitive layer side to a color that is complementary to the coloring material contained in the silver image in the intermediate photosensitive layer, lights reflected from the upper and lower layers of the color photographic film, and a reading sensor for reading image information from a light transmitted through the color photographic film. Specifically, image information relating a cyan pigment image in the red photosensitive layer with the silver image is obtained by using R light and detecting the reflected light, image information relating image information of a magenta pigment image in the green photosensitive layer with the silver image can be obtained by using G light and detecting the transmitted light, and the image information relating a yellow

pigment image in the blue photosensitive layer with the silver image can be obtained by using B light and detecting the reflected light.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 139 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Further, in the following description, development process and image processing, which are two different types of processing, are both ~~reffered~~ referred to as "~~prodessing~~processing". However, where there is a possibility of confusion, the respective terms are distinguished as "development process" and "image processing".

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 192 and 193 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In particular, a processing system of feeding a processing solution in ~~ust~~ just an amount necessary to soak into the photosensitive material is preferable because no waste fluid is generated. As the method of feeding a small amount of the solution, there is a method of immersing the photosensitive material in a processing solution and removing excess processing solution by a squeeze roller. As this method, the methods described in JP-A No. 9-15819, JP-A No. 9-15820 and JP-A No. 9-15822 are preferable. The method of feeding the processing solution is not particularly limited, but a coating process or spray process is preferably used.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 204 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The development ~~processig~~ processing time is 5 seconds to 10 minutes, preferably 10 seconds to 2 minutes for black and white development, or 10 seconds to 10 minutes, preferably

20 seconds to 5 minutes for coloring development. The treatment temperature is 20 to 90 °C, preferably 33 to 70 °C. The development time refers to the time elapsed after the film is introduced into the development bath until it is introduced into the next bath (usually a rinse bath with water or a stabilizing solution). Accordingly, the development time in the case of coating process or spray process refers to the time elapsed after the film is coated (or sprayed) with the developing solution until the film is coated (or sprayed) with a next solution or immersed in the next chamber. The development process of the present invention may be not only a disposable process such as coating process or spray process but also immersion treatment using a development bath, where the both will be replenished filled if the amount of developing solution is reduced or if there is an overflow of development solution. In the latter case, the amount of the developing solution replenished is 100 to 5000 ml, preferably 200 to 2000 ml or thereabout per m^2 of the photosensitive material.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 274 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the present invention, by using the fine (crystal) grain dispersion of coloring materials of the general formulae (VII) and (VIII) described above, adverse influences on the photographic properties, such as reduced sensitivity, due to diffusion of the dyes caused by insufficient fixing of the dyes to other layers, and the problem of deterioration of facial properties due to unnecessary absorption ~~remining~~ remaining as residual color after development process due to insufficient decolorization, can be solved by the so-called mordant method of fixing dye molecules by having a hydrophilic polymer having an opposite charge to conventionally known

dissociated anionic dyes to be coexistent as a mordant in the same layer, or by a method of using a dispersion of fine grains of an oil-soluble dye in water or in a gelatin solution by use of a high-boiling organic solvent or using a latex-dispersed dispersion.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 279 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The method and system of the clarification process can make use of various known methods and systems such as immersion treatment, coating treatment and spray treatment. The above description in the development process applies to the details of the clarification ~~procesing~~processing.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 279 and 280 with the following rewritten paragraph:

As the clarification processing solution, the fixing solution used in development process of usual black and white or color photographic materials can be used as it is or after a viscosity-conferring agent is added ~~threrto~~ thereto according to the treatment system. However, addition of a transparentization promoter is preferable for improving the rate of transparentization and the degree of transparency. As the transparentization promoter, known fixing agents such as thiocyanates, imidazoles and thioethers are effective, among which transparentization promoters having a greater effect are fixing agents represented by the general formulae [F1], [FII] and [FIII] below.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 304 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The clarification processing solution may be disposable solution or may be a replenishable solution. In the case of treatment with the a ~~reprenishable~~ replenishable solution, the amount of the solution replenished is 20 to 250 ml, preferably 30 to 100 ml, more preferably 15 to 60 ml per m^2 of the photosensitive material.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 309 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The surface temperature of the heat roller is 40 to 150 °C, more preferably 50 to 100 °C. The heat roller may be arranged preferably in a staggered ~~arramgement~~ arrangement or in an opposing arrangement, particularly in an opposing arrangement.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 311 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the warm air drying part 393, some of the warm air jetted from the nozzle shown as the lines at the top of arrows A is discharged through an opening provided slantingly upward in an attachment portion of the roller 364, while the majority of warm air is returned to the warm air heating chamber 365, mixed with fresh air, and circulated while ~~beind~~ being heated.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 316 and 317 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The color photosensitive material used in the present invention may be a photosensitive material having any known support, and in particular, a photosensitive material having a cellulose triacetate and polyester support, particularly a polyester support, is preferable. In the present invention, heat drying is conducted after reading of the first image information, and rapid

and strong drying is desired, so a polyester support ~~whici~~ which is sufficiently stable with respect to heating temperature is preferable.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 317-319 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In Fig. 31, the film treating and image reading part 310 includes of a developing part 311, the first image information reading parts 312A and 312B using reflected light, and the second image information reading part 314 using transmitted light. The position of the first image information reading parts 312A and 312B and the position of the second image information reading part 314 may be ~~switche~~ switched so that an image may be read first by transmitted light. Color film F is introduced into the image-forming device and then sent to the film treating and image reading part 310 and subjected to development process in the developing treatment part 311. An image is thereby formed on each of 3 photosensitive layers, that is, the surface, back and intermediate photosensitive layers. The development part 311 includes a developer solution-supplying device D and a heating device H. In the developing solution-supplying device D, a developing solution is supplied to color film F. The color film F having the developing solution supplied thereto is heated in the heating device H, whereby development is substantially initiated. The color film F after heat development is sent to the first image information reading parts 312A and 312B, and the image elements forming the image are read by an image scanner (not shown) in a reflection light system, to obtain the first image information. In Fig. 1, the first image information reading part 312 is shown with the image information reading part 312A for reading the image from the front side and the image reading part 312B for reading the image from the back side, but it is not always necessary to read both faces, and there are also cases

where one of the faces is read. The color film F after the reading of the first image information is sent to the second image information reading part 314, where the image is read photoelectrically by an image scanner (not shown) in a reflection light system, to obtain second image information. The obtained first and second image information is electrically sent in the form of time-series electrical signals to the image processing part 320, converted into digital signals so as to permit image processing, and converted into electrical digital image information of blue, green and red.

Please replace the fourth paragraph on page 320 with the following rewritten paragraph:

(3) The ~~photosensitve~~ photosensitive material is immersed in a developing tank, and in the case of a small heat capacity, the photosensitive material is rapidly heated as it is, and in other cases, the photosensitive material is rapidly heated ~~afer~~ after developing solution has been supplied thereto after the photosensitive material has been removed from the developing tank.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 333 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In Fig. 31, the position of the first image information reading parts 112A and 112B and the position of the second image information reading part 114 may be different from those in Fig. 1. That is, the second image information reading ~~sectioln~~ section 114 may be arranged upstream of the first image information reading parts 112A and 112B.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 334 and 335 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the structure shown in Fig. 31, an image on the film at different positions is by arranging a plurality of light sources in the first image information reading parts 312A and 312B and the second information reading part 314. In particular, in black and white development, the image on film F can be read photoelectrically by obtaining reflected light and transmitted light by use of a single light source emitting infrared radiations. In this case, a CCD sensor for reading reflected light is disposed at the same side as in the light source, while a CCD sensor for reading transmitted light is disposed at the side of the film F opposite to the side at which the light source is ~~proided~~provided. The image on film F is read by simultaneously actuating the 2 CCD sensors synchronously with lighting of the light source.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 335 and 336 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 36 shows the structure of the image forming part 260, and has a memory 261 for ~~sotring~~ storing the first image information, a memory 263 for storing the second image information, a linearly converting ~~setion~~ section 264 for weighting the red, green and blue image information contained in the first image information and the red, green and blue image information contained in the second image information with predetermined factors by known linear conversion, and an adding part 265 for separating and deriving the red, green and blue monochromic image information by an adding treatment based on the weighted result. Digital image data on each color obtained in the image forming ~~ection~~ section 260 is output to a digital image processing part 270.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 346-348 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 38 shows an outline of a structure wherein contact heating by a heating drum is combined with feeding of the viscous developing agent solution by roller coating and the feeding of the alkali agent solution by web treatment. Both the components of the device and the development action on a film in the device are described. Color film F is joined to a delivery leader in a film joining chamber 400 and then sent in the direction of arrow A via a film detecting member 403, and color film F with the photosensitive layer side (lower side) thereof in contact with the roller is coated with a developing solution in a viscous liquid-containing bath 406. An alkali agent web 430 is sent from a delivery roller 378, then impregnated with an alkali agent in an alkali agent solution bath 404 and laid on the color film such that the side impregnated with the alkali agent is brought into contact with the photosensitive layer of the color film, and in this state, it extends approximately halfway around a heating drum 370 in the clockwise direction as shown in the drawing, to reach a peeling roller 375. Meanwhile, film F is heated and developed, during which evaporation is prevented so reduce heat loss due to latent evaporation heat, whereby film F is heated uniformly in the direction of depth of the photosensitive layer to permit development to proceed effectively. The web ~~containig~~ containing the alkali agent is wound on a winding roller 381 via the peeling roller 375. After the alkali agent web is removed, film F is separated from the heating drum 370, and once heating is finished, development is terminated and simultaneously film drying is initiated by evaporation of water through the surface. Thereafter, film F is sent to an image reading part by a guide roller 377. The number of the image reading part may be 1, but in the mode shown in Fig. 38, the film is sent to the first image information reading part 312, and its reflected image on both surfaces of the film is read by reading sensor 409RA and/or 409RB by means of reading light sources

411RA and/or 411RB. After reading of the first image information, film F is sent to the second image information reading part 314, and the transmitted image is read by a reading sensor 409T by means of a reading light source 411T. In this embodiment, the surface temperature of the heat drum is 50 to 120 °C, and the temperature is more preferably 80 to 100 °C. Further, the developing solution contains a viscosity-conferring agent as described below, which is a color or black and white developing solution having the composition as described above.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 356 with the following rewritten paragraph:

An example is described where the image information reading part 425 shown above in ~~Fig.~~ Fig. 37 is read by transmitted light and by using an area CCD. Fig. 39 shows an outline of the components the image information reading part 425. As shown in Fig. 39, the image information reading part 425 is capable of reading a color image photoelectrically by detecting light transmitted through film F exposed to light, and has a light source 231 arranged at the back side of film F, a reflection mirror 232 for reflecting light emitted from the light source 231 and transmitted through film F, a light-regulating unit 234 capable of regulating the amount of light, a CCD area sensor 235 for detecting transmitted light photoelectrically, and a lens 236 for creating an image with the transmitted light on the area sensor. Alternatively, the light source 231 may be arranged at the front side of film F so as to detect the light transmitted from the front side.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 360 to 361 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Color paper P wound in the form of a roll is subjected to digital light exposure by a digital light exposure device 412 and then coated with the developing solution in a development part 414, and then heated by a far infrared heater 416. Then, color paper P is wound on the peripheral surface of a heating drum 418, while its developed side is ~~placed~~ placed in contact with a bleach fixing sheet 420 and subjected to bleaching fixing treatment heat by a heating drum 418.

Please replace the first paragraph on page 455 with the following rewritten paragraph:

As can be seen from Table 14, Sample B101 of Comparative Example containing no infrared-absorbing dye exhibits inferior image sharpness and unsatisfactory results of image qualities by sensory evaluation. This is ~~presumabl~~ presumably caused by the remaining silver fine grains that are found in the sample after being developed. By contrast, Samples B102~B114, which used infrared-absorbing dyes listed as the exemplary compounds, exhibited better results than the Comparative Example for all of the evaluation items and provided satisfactory image qualities particularly in sensory evaluation. Sample B112, which used the conventionally known infrared-absorbing dye (a) whose absorption wavelength (730 nm) is shorter than the range desirable for use in the present invention, exhibited slightly poor resolution relative to Samples B102~B111. Samples B113 and B114, which used the conventionally known infrared-absorbing dye (e) or (f) whose dye retention percentage is lower than the range desirable for use in the present invention, exhibited slightly poorer resolution relative to Samples B102~B111 and slightly poorer results by sensory evaluation due to color

muddiness or the like. However, all of these samples had better results in sensory evaluation and resolution relative to Sample B101 containing no infrared-absorbing dye.